



The Carbon Chronicle

JUST GLEANINGS

REQUIRE APPLICATIONS FOR SPORTING SHELLS

Owners of firearms registered or re-registered after August 15, who desire permits for the purchase of ammunition for sporting purposes must apply to the nearest branch office of the Ration Administration. In Alberta branches are located at Edmonton, Grand Prairie, Calgary and Lethbridge. This announcement does not affect owners of firearms which were registered prior to August 15.

TEA-COFFEE COUPONS EXPIRE END OF MONTH

Ten and coffee coupons numbered 14 to 29 and E1 to E6 in ration book 3 will expire August 31, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announces. Only those in ration book 4, numbered 7-30 upwards, will be valid beginning September 1.

POULTRY PLUCKING MACHINE

A mechanical poultry plucking machine has been designed by an engineer employed by the Alberta department of agriculture. One man operating this machine can easily pluck an average of a hundred birds an hour.

ALBERTA DAIRY PRODUCTION

A recent report issued by the Dairy Branch shows that Canadian dairy production in Alberta decreased 7.2% during July as compared to the same month in 1943. The northern section showed a very slight decrease but due to short pastures in the east and southern districts, decreases of 13.1% and 7.2% respectively were recorded. Factory cheese production was quite satisfactory, being 35 per cent greater than July 1943.

DUCKS DAMAGE PEA CROP

A report from Brooks, Alberta, says that the pea crop in the Eastern Irrigation District is estimated to be 10 per cent below normal. Much of this crop is cut and suffering damage from hordes of wild ducks. The loss will amount to thousands of dollars, may have arisen.

HUNTERS GET AMMUNITION

Nimrod may obtain small arms ammunition this season under revised regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board which declares applicants may obtain permits for sporting purposes from any Local Ration Board between August 20 and September 30. The maximum allowance is 100 rim fire cartridges for every owner of a registered rim fire rifle, and 50 shot shells for every owner of a registered shot gun. No centre fire cartridges will be released for sporting since heavy demands are made on this type of ammunition by essential users.

The procedure to procure ammunition is to present gun registration certificate and ration book or card to a Local Ration Board, which will issue permits for this purpose during the stated period. Permits will be valid for the purchase of ammunition between September 1 and December 31 inclusive.

CARBON TAXPAYERS PETITION DEPTMENT FOR HOSP. SERVICE

Over Two-Thirds of Tax Payers Sign Up

Messrs. L. Wilson and J. Holland of the Drumheller Municipal Hospital Board were in town Saturday and reviewed the tax roll of the Village of Carbon with a view to establishing a requisition for the Village in the event that the ratepayers were in favor of entering the hospital district.

The requisition arrived at was \$650 and would require a rate of two mills for hospital purposes, with a minimum of \$6 for each taxpayer. The members of the Hospital Board and S.F. Torrance, secretary-treasurer of the Village then circulated a petition among the ratepayers to find out if they were in favor of Carbon being included in the hospital district at Drumheller. With very little opposition, which is being forwarded to the Department of Health at Edmonton, the Department approved of the plan. It is expected that Carbon will be included in the Drumheller Hospital District, commencing January 1st next.

Another petition is being circulated among the farmers of Twp. 29, Rgn. 23, with, to have this area included in the Drumheller Municipal Hospital district, and we understand that the plan is being favorably received by the ratepayers affected. John Atkinson Sr. and Bert Charbonais are circulating the petition and anyone interested should get in touch with either of these gentlemen.

THE MISSING TOMSTONE

When thieves take to stealing tomstones there can't be much else left without the odds of apprehension being against the law breakers. However that is exactly what has happened at the Catholic cemetery at Carbon.

Sometime between August 7th and 11th someone entered the Catholic cemetery and took the marble tombstone from the grave of Mrs. Vin Castiglione. The monument was about three feet high and would weigh possibly three hundred pounds or more. All that was left was the marble base, and so far no trace of the missing head stone has been found.

ESTIMATED THAT 60 PER CENT OF GRAIN CUT IN DISTRICT

All Harvest Operations Delayed By Rains

Rain last Thursday and again Monday has delayed harvesting of the 1944 crop. The weather is not so favorable. It is estimated that 60 per cent of the grain has been cut in the Carbon district.

Much of the grain this year has been swathed, but a number of farmers are still using the old reliable binder to cut their crop, and fields are now taking on that fall appearance. Some grain is being cut by hand, particularly on stubble land where the yield this year are comparatively light. Very few stubbles have so far ranged from 10 to 15 bushels per acre, but many summerfallow crops will go to 40 to 50 bushels and it is expected that the crop will average 25 bushels to the acre.

SHOOTING SEASON OPENS IN THIS AREA ON FRIDAY SEPT. 15

Pheasant Season Opens Monday, October 9th

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JOHN MCKINNON NAMED PROG. CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE, BOW RIVER

John Angus McKinnon, Dalmead farmer and an Alberta native son, was the choice of a Progressive Conservative nominating convention held at Irtana on August 11th, to contest the federal riding of Bow River. He was nominated by Frank Collicott, well-known stock grower of the Crossfield district.

Mr. McKinnon was the unanimous choice of the convention, where more than 200 party supporters were present from all parts of the riding.

John Bracken, national leader, addressed the convention.

Mr. McKinnon, who is 46 years of age, was born in the constituency. He is the son of Lachlan McKinnon, Alberta pioneer. He is married and has one daughter.

W.E. LAMBERT WILL BE PRINCIPAL OF ACME SCHOOL

W.E. Lambert, teacher of Room 3 of the Carbon school last term, has resigned to take the principalship of the Acme school, and as a result the Board of Trustees here is looking for another teacher.

Miss Norma Schickel of Carstairs has been engaged as teacher of Room 3 of the Carbon school, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the former teacher, Miss Lindner.

Mr. P.H. Steele will again be the principal of the Carbon school, and Mrs. Ritchie will resume her position as teacher of the primary room.

Mr. Aaron Klassen of head office of the Builders' Hardware Stores, Calgary, was a Carbon visitor Tuesday.

The weather has cleared off and so far no frost damage has been reported.

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ROYAL MARINES AND CANADIANS FRIENDLY

Firm Friendship Has Developed Through Co-operation In Battles

A firm friendship founded in co-operation in battle has been growing up between Canadian units and Royal Marines.

It began long ago in Hong Kong, where a small handful of Royal Marines were in action with the Canadians at Christmas, 1941. That is the beginning and end of that episode, for no details have ever come through about their last, desperate battle.

But in August, 1942, at Dieppe, a Royal Marine Command landed to reinforce the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

The next occasion on which Royal Marines and Canadians met was the invasion of Sicily. Here the 1st Canadian Division landed in the southwest of the Pachino peninsula. The beaches on which they landed were dominated from the left flank by positions on a headland.

Two Royal Marine Companies knocked out defences there so thoroughly that hardly a shot was fired at the leading Canadian troops when they came ashore.

Nearly 12 months later Royal Marine Commandos landed in the northwest of the Pachino peninsula. They reached the beach on the heels of a famous Canadian regiment and passed through them to knock out the strong points of Hitler's west wall.

Other Marines played a novel role as armored artillery, supported this landing and operated with Canadian troops when they made their first penetration inland.

Later in the battle, a Royal Marine Commando was placed under Canadian Command with a special task to destroy the Germans in two villages, Rosol and Rota, which lie in the wooded valley of the River Misa. This attack, supported by the Royal Marines with armored guns, captured the objectives with great ease, and the destruction of the village of Rota, at least one Tiger tank.

Fully Qualified

General Alexander Knows How To Direct A Successful Retreat

It has been said that no general should be called great until he has directed a successful retreat. General Sir Harold Alexander's first independent command in this war was in Burma in 1942. He arrived at a time when the army was in danger of being pinned down in the Irraddy Delta country, and assumed command during the progress of a powerful Japanese enveloping movement. He succeeded in carrying out the most difficult of military operations—a retreat with the enemy on his flank and rear. He did it with oil wells and everything likely to be of value to the Japanese as he retired northwards and brought the army back over the mountains into Burma into India. His next fighting appointment was to the Middle East command where he directed the operations that carried the British army from Egypt into Tunisia. General Montgomery has rightly been given credit for the 8th Army's success, but the strategy of the El Alamein battle and the pursuit to Tripoli was directed by Alexander.

A Word For Poland

Was First European Nation To Take Stand Against Hitler

Here is something which ought always to be remembered not only by Americans but by Britons, Russians, Fighting Frenchmen and all the other Allies arrayed against Nazi Germany.

Poland was the first European nation to stand up and fight Hitler; and even after their homeland was overrun by Germans (except for the part occupied from 1939 to 1941, under the Hitler-Stalin pact, by the Russians), thousands and thousands of Poles fought on against the Germans on land, on sea and in the air. Polish fliers in the R.A.F. acquitted themselves splendidly in the Battle of Britain. Polish ground troops have fought magnificently in Africa and in Italy. Even on the sea the remnants of Poland's gallant little navy refused to give up the fight.

One of the nobiest chapters in the history of World War II has been written and is being written by the Poles. Nobody can take that away from an indomitable people—Buffalo Courier-Express.

All houses on the main street of Istanbul, Turkey, are red by decree of the municipal council. On feast days, they are draped in the Turkish colors.

Statistics show that most men of 25 marry women of 22, but most men of 30 marry women of 28.

Princess Elizabeth In The Role Of Dish Washer



Princess Elizabeth, her apparent to the throne of England, is shown, right, doing her share of washing up after an outdoor meal at a camp of the Sea Rangers, British girls' organization. The princess' younger sister, Princess Margaret Rose, also visited the camp.

First Atlantic Flight

Made 25 Years Ago And Fliers Were

Now today remembers Jack Alcock? The name may be unfamiliar to many, even to young men who fly regularly over enemy country. He got a knighthood for a knighthood act.

Nearly 25 years ago Jack, with the now Sir Arthur Whitten-Brown, made the first non-stop Atlantic flight. Alcock was the pilot, Whitten-Brown the navigator. Both Englishmen.

They flew a Vickers-Vimy bi-plane from Newfoundland to Ireland. Alcock died on the flight to Paris fight. In the mist he flew into a cottage in France. The whole world mourned him.

Now, 25 years afterwards, on June 13, the firms that built the famous Vickers-Vimy marked the anniversary by an informal luncheon to Whitten-Brown, shy and retiring.

I saw Alcock soon after his success. When he got a knighthood he said to me: "It's a very great honor, but I can hardly afford it."

Alcock and Brown won £10,000 for their flight. Alcock's £5,000 share was divided among himself and the men who built the plane. He knew how much the workers contributed to his success.

With his share of the money he bought himself a house at Weybridge, near the then famous Brooklands aerodrome.

Since the Alcock-Brown days the Atlantic has been flown more than 15,000 times.—London Daily Sketch.

Is Kind Of Great Importance

Of Great Education For The Youth Of Today

Nicholas Murray Butler says the retelling of this broken world will be neither easy nor short. As the years pass, it will fall to the youth of today to take the leading part in the far-reaching reconstruction which must follow the war. This is why the education which is now being given to youth is of such vital importance. It is particularly true of that liberal education which leads the way to knowledge and to understanding as nothing else can possibly do.

Wire making is one of the most ancient of the metal working crafts.

At Home In Air

Swallows Do Things That Other Birds

Would Not Attempt.

You see a flock of them lined up on a telephone wire along a country road, notably only for their numbers; and then one takes wing and another, and suddenly they are all in the air, and you catch your breath at the beauty of their flight. They are swallows, and they can do things in the air that ordinarily able feathered fliers would break their necks at attempting. They are sleek swallows, probably, or cliff swallows, or cave swallows; all are summer dwellers in this area, and all three varieties are often seen together.

Watch them over a stream or pond in the late afternoon—or early morning, if you are up to it—and you will see what poetry of motion there is in wings. They can't quite stand still in the air, as a humming bird can, but they can do everything else; and no humming bird ever achieved the dives and glides and sidle and spiral climbs that a swallow seems to do without effort.

Not even a mosquito or a water bug can outmaneuver a swallow. And the swallow not only takes its food on the wing, it gulps it down and takes the next instant without missing a wing-beat.

A swallow perching is quite undistinguished. On the ground it is definitely at a disadvantage. It is the swallow's element, and in some species the wings are so long that their tips overlap beyond the tail. That fall, for some reason known only to nature, invariably comes in two flocks, never more, never less. Perhaps some apt student of aircraft design could speculate on that with profit. And some student of the schedules of nature might do some extensive research on the ungainly regularity of the swallow's migration timetable.

But the layman need neither speculate nor tabulate his findings. He will simply watch, and remember forever the beauty of a flight of swallows over an evening lake.—New York Times.

Postman Jim Green has been delivering letters in London for 50 years.

Steel working and hardening in an advanced stage some 3,000 years ago in Greece.

The forest department of Jamaica hopes to produce 2,000,000 trees for planting by the end of this year. During the past year 250,000 trees have been set out on 12 afforestation projects, most of them being species of quick-growing constructional timbers.

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A Story Of Spies

Axis Penetration In South America Has Been Broken Up

The back of Axis penetration in South America has been broken through the wholesale capture of spies and saboteurs, radio transmitters and other equipment. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, revealed in a signed article in the September issue of the American Magazine.

More than 7,000 dangerous Axis operatives and sympathizers in South America have been expelled, interned, or moved in inland residences where they can do no harm," Hoover reports. "More than 250 highly trained enemy spies and saboteurs have been neutralized."

Twenty-nine clandestine short-wave radio stations, used to transmit information about the United States to Germany, have been eliminated. Thousands of potentially dangerous Axis nationals have been put under surveillance.

Starting in July, 1940, on the basis of leads gained in the United States on Nazi activities in South America, the FBI began co-operating with the South American republics in ferreting out dangerous German and Japanese spies.

None of the South American republics had paid much attention to enemy agents, and so, when the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, they were without preparation to fight the Fifth Column," he continues. "Yet Axis agents, according to Hoover, have made definite plans to invade South America from Dakar, Africa, and the situation 'had become alarming.'"

"Emboldened by their apparent success," before Pearl Harbor, "Axis agents began to develop grandiose schemes. In Salto, Uruguay, a German agent decided to seize the country without waiting for German invasion, and eventually set out to Brazil and Argentina. With several friends, who idolized him, he set up a plan of military operations in detail how Uruguay could be taken by the German population in 15 days. When the country was taken, he and his followers intended to liquidate all Jews and Freemasons, confiscate banks and lands, and set up a Nazi government for the Fuehrer. Before he could complete his plans, however, he was arrested and sent to prison for 15 years."

Hoover expresses surprise over the trust of the Nazis in some of their spies, declaring that rather than being "men of iron" many were "accomplished men with weak spots in their character, ranging from lechery to heresy to treachery. . . . Predators men who would betray their own comrades as quickly as they would betray their enemy."

The FBI director discloses that one German agent in Brazil, working in collusion with the German naval attaché, failed a message to arrest a highly important German agent and forced his return to the Fatherland.

Another agent then took his life in a return job—and the income, St. Catharines Standard.

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CANADIAN AIRMEN ACQUIRE MANY PETS

Refugee Animals Swarm Over R.C.A.F. Air Field In War Zone

Canadian airmen are noted for acquiring pets and mascots. But if many more refugees from shell-shocked farms arrive at a certain R.C.A.F. Typing Night school, the field in Normandy, the pilots will be in danger of becoming out-numbered by their pets, according to a despatch in Wings Abroad, R.C.A.F. newspaper overseas.

The situation has developed from a small beginning—a baby feline just which WO. William Hutchinson, Toronto, found wandering around in a barn, where four other kids, the mother, and several horses had been killed by a shell-burst.

At least two dogs, a duck, a rabbit and a hen with no milk, as well as "Butch" the goat, chuck, squeak and fiddle between the legs of the pilots as they chat in the mess hall, while the calves munch at the grass round the tent, and three pigs—one shell-shocked—are fed from scraps.

Nearly 500 grazes a day are now being fed by PI. Lt. P. A. "Tuddy" Hays, Skibbereen, Cork. Later, a hen was found in a guinea-pig in a Cecil Langille, Wolfville, who is working in the field, a broken both tub in the mine of a house in a village near the front. He reports gleefully that she is regularly providing milk for his morning coffee.

Complaints are beginning to be heard over the antics of PO. Hutchinson's goat, which he has reported that "Butch" browns into the tents and chews the legs of their friends.

"Funny thing about that goat," WO. Hutchinson explains. "He never seems to want anything to drink. He won't drink water, or beer, or milk or anything. He just gets lonely at night when nobody is at the mess, and he goes out to the field and chews the legs of their friends."

A pilot asked: "Butch, what are you going to do with the rabbit?" PO. Hutchinson replied: "I don't think I'll call him anything. We'll be eating him shortly, I expect."

History Of Warsaw

Has Been Occupied By Many Invaders In Times Past

The five years which Warsaw found for liberation from the Nazis are but a moment in the history of a city which has known forty wars and a dozen revolutions.

Warsaw, Poland, has been occupied by Russian, Austrian and Prussian armies of occupation trod Warsaw's streets. There was an interlude of freedom between the wars, but a moment in the history of the Germans again. The city's 1,178,211 Poles, Ukrainian and Jewish residents, were taken to the Umslaglager and its ghetto. The ghetto was destroyed for daring to resist the Germans. Thousands of Jews and Ukrainians were dragged, rolled into labor or imprisoned into the German armies.

In 1763, Warsaw has fought Russian invader. Russia took possession of the town, but in the next year, during a bloody partition, Poland-Warsaw was handed to Prussia.

Napoleon's troops occupied Warsaw in 1806, but the city gained its independence as capital of the independent Duchy of Warsaw in 1807.

The city never retained its freedom for long. The Austrians took it over for a few months in 1809 when once more it became independent until 1913 when the Russians took their strongest hold on the town.

In 1920, and again in 1938, the Poles were expelled from the city. In 1939, the Russian yoke in Warsaw. Revolutionaries were executed or banished to Siberia. Hundreds of Russian officials came to the city to fill administrative posts and act as the teachers and professors.

The Polish language was made obligatory in official circles and to some extent even in trade.

The name "Poland" was expunged from official writings and Russian tribunals and administrative institutions were introduced.

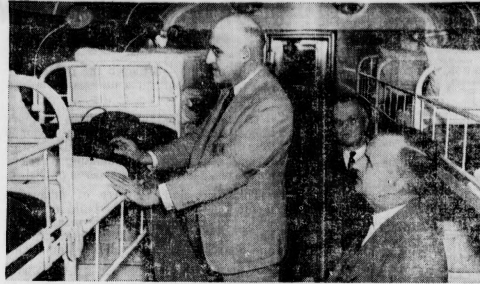
Warsaw was a great Russian supply base in 1914, but in 1915 a new conqueror entered the city. German troops had just captured it, and the Russian capital of a Polish state which possessed no real power.

The Poles came into their own, however, when the German army broke up in 1918, and held the city until 1939 when the Wehrmacht, with its lightning warplanes, rolled into the city to take it in a tighter, more bloody grip than even the suffering Poles had ever seen.

When seen as a crescent, the planet Venus seems brighter to us than when the complete disk is visible.

Temporarily out of commission as a railway station, the depot in Vaucelles serves as an emergency mess hall for hard fighting Canadians.

Defence Minister Takes Over C.P.R. Hospital Car



Defence Minister J. L. Ralston, up on the ladder in this picture to look over one of the upper beds in the 28-bed casualty ward, had high praise for the third hospital car turned out by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at its Angus Shops in Montreal when he inspected it at Ottawa this month and released it for immediate service in Canada and the United States. The air-

conditioned hospital on wheels was "as nearly perfect as it can be," the defence minister said, and he congratulated those responsible "for the thought as well as the work" which made possible the most comfortable accommodation for Canadian casualties. The car was the first of two released this month and two more are under way at Angus Shops to bring to six the number of these

wartime units of rolling stock provided by the C.P.R. to specifications of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. Back of the defence minister in this picture is A. L. Savoie, general agent for the C.P.R.'s passenger department at Ottawa, who took him through the car; and standing by is Col. G. S. Currie, deputy minister of national defence (army).

A Successful Advertiser's Ideas

John Wannamaker, founder of the John Wannamaker store, Philadelphia, was the first advertising genius in the retail advertising field. In addition to the novelty of his advertising, he kept persistently at it. He once said:

"Continuous advertising, like continuous work, is most effective. If there is any enterprise in the world that a quitter should leave alone, it is advertising. Advertising does not jerk; it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases day by day, year by year, until it exerts an irresistible power. To discontinue your advertisement is the same as taking down your sign. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

WANNAMAKER WAS RIGHT, AND HE PROVED IT
BY BUILDING UP A BIG BUSINESS!

FOLLOW HIS EXAMPLE BY ADVERTISING
PERSISTENTLY AND CONSISTENTLY IN

The Carbon Chronicle

LET'S SAVE IT OURSELVES

Mr. Hiley's budget has put more money into hundreds of thousands of pay envelopes throughout Canada. Effective July 1st, compulsory savings, which have been deducted by the employer, are no longer made. Extra weekly sums from one dollar and a half up are now going into the hands of wage earners, totalling in all about \$110,000,000 a year.

While this change may be favourably received by large groups of the Canadian public as the first stage in shedding wartime regimentation, well-meaning Canadians will think twice before they step out to spend this extra money for pleasure or for goods which they can do without till Victory is actually won. The man or woman who sets up a separate savings account into which he or she can deposit this former weekly deduction in readiness to buy an extra bond during the Seventh Victory Loan Campaign will be doing a favour to himself personally and a patriotic duty to our country.

We expect our men in uniform to put on extra pressure in the battle-dress during the final drive to subdue the enemy. The least we can do in our weak attempt to match their sacrifice is to increase the flow of war money into the channels most useful to our military forces.

THE VALUE OF A GOOD BULL

(Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton)

Not enough attention is given by farmers to the use on pure bred sires with their herds but the value of such is now realized when the progeny of a good type bull and that of a poor bull are marketed.

An experiment conducted in the U.S.A. in 1939 showed that a scrub bull used on a good type beef cows, as compared to a pure-bred bull used on poor type cows reduced the selling price of a carload lot of calves by \$185.00. By this it is seen that a pure bred bull for that year alone was worth about \$185.00 more as a herd sire than a scrub bull, where the calves were fed out for baby beefers. Officials of the Live Stock Branch advise farmers who are thinking of getting new bulls, under the bull exchange policy, to submit their applications at the earliest possible date so that the best bulls may be supplied them.

FAMILY SIZE FARM

What is a "family-sized farm?" Dr. Marshall Harris of the American Bureau of Agricultural Economics undertakes to give the answer. He has made a study of the prospects for the family farm in post-war developments and he offers these four simple tests for what a property should be if it is considered a "family-sized farm." First, it should be large enough to produce efficiently; second, the farm should be small enough so that all the work can be done by the family without hiring outside help; third, the farm should be able to furnish a decent living for the family; and fourth, a farm with buildings kept up to date.

Consult our agent now regarding your marketing problems and obtain your new permit.

Investigate our Agricultural Service.

Note: The Government urges you to get your coal supply now!

PIONEER GRAIN COMPANY
LIMITED

The baby car was speeding along the road, but every fifty yards or so it would hop a few feet into the air and then rush on again. At last a puzzled policeman halted the car.

"Am I crazy or is there something wrong with your car?" he asked.

"The car's all right," said the driver. "It's me, I've got the hiccoughs."

Lady Visitor: "And what brought you here, my good man?"

Convict: "Well, madam, my father said when I was a boy that he hoped I would marry beauty and brains, and I wanted to please him, so I'm in jail for bigamy."



Better Farmers

Just over a year ago, we drew the attention of our readers to the agricultural courses offered to farm boys and young men in the three Prairie Provinces. We emphasized the wide variety of fields that are essential to successful farming, and pointed out that while many of these can be acquired on the farm, many others are developed much better and more quickly through special training at agricultural colleges and schools. If any reader doubts this statement, let him consult a graduate of the School of Agriculture, Oid, Alberta, or one of the farm schools connected with the Universities of Saskatchewan or Manitoba.

It is significant that discussions of post-war agriculture, by government bodies, almost without exception, emphasize the necessity of increasing the facilities for training prospective farmers. Many farm organizations have expressed similar views.

The young man who decides to devote his life to scientific research, teaching or extension must take a university degree. This usually involves Grade XI or Grade XII entrance requirement and four university terms extending from the end of September to the latter part of April. For various reasons, many farm boys will never consider enrolling in the degree course and, consequently, shorter, more practical courses are open to any farm boy 16 years of age or over in the three Prairie Provinces. These shorter courses extend over two terms of about five months each.

Enquiries should be directed as follows: Dean of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Dean of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Dean of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta; Principal, School of Agriculture, Oid, Alberta.

This is a battle for your homes and rights—Enlist Now.

URGENT MESSAGE

TELEGRAPHS

MRS. CONSUMER: ADEQUATE SUPPLIES AVAILABLE OF ALL GOODS NEEDED TO KEEP YOUR FAMILY FIT. FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF ESSENTIALS DOES NOT OVERLOAD YOUR SHARE. NON-ESSENTIALS MUST WAIT UNTIL WAR WON. VICTORY HAS FIRST PRIORITY. PRICE CONTROL NEEDS STRONG CONTROL.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

MR. WORKER: PRICE CONTROL ESSENTIAL TO PROTECT YOUR COST OF LIVING. PRICE CONTROL REQUIRES WAGE AND SALARY CONTROL TO PREVENT INCREASED PRODUCTION COSTS. SOONER OR LATER ALL WORKERS LOSE BY INFLATION.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

MR. FARMER: TO KEEP DOWN COST OF WHAT YOU BUY, THIS IS VITAL TO PREVENT INFLATION NOW. DEFLECTION AND DEPRESSION LATER. FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR STABILITY IS FAVOURABLE WITH CEILINGS ON TOP AND FLOORS BENEATH.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

MR. BUSINESS MAN: VITAL THAT PRICES TO CONSUMERS SHOULD NOT BE INCREASED. MORE NECESSARY AND GOOD MANAGEMENT. INFLATION DOES NOT SPARE BUSINESSMEN. DEFLECTION BREEDS BANKRUPTCY.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

MR. LANDLORD: BUDGET. RENT IS A MAJOR ITEM IN THE FAMILY. RENTS WOULD BE ALLOWED TO RISE. COST OF LIVING WOULD BE INCREASED. WITHOUT CONTROLS YOUR COSTS OF OPERATION -- BUT SO WOULD ALL DOLLARS WOULD BUY FAR LESS. YOUR OWN

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

TO PREVENT INFLATION - NOW AND DEFLATION ... LATER

COSTS WAGES PRICES PROFITS

Controlled prices, wages, costs, profits mean security

WAGES PRICES PROFITS

If one breaks through ...

WAGES PRICES PROFITS

Soon all would break through ... And stability would go all to pieces

WE CAN ALL HELP BY SUPPORTING CONTROLS OVER PRICES, WAGES, RENTS AND PROFITS

LISTEN TO "IN THE SPOTLIGHT" RADIO PROGRAMME
EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT 7:30 p.m. E.S.T.

This is the 100th of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of supporting further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.

FINAL PAYMENT OF 1943 INCOME TAX DUE 31ST AUGUST, 1944

Inasmuch as the Income Tax payments that fell due on 30th April last were postponed to 31st August, this will remind you that any balance due must be remitted to your District Inspector of Income Tax on or before 31st August, 1944 to avoid penalty. To be sure that the payments are correctly credited to your account, your remittance should be accompanied by a letter showing clearly your full name and address and stating that the payment is to be applied to your 1943 income tax.

COLIN GIBSON
Minister of
National Revenue

C. FRASER ELLIOTT
Deputy Minister of
National Revenue for Toronto

PLAN BIG SPEED-UP OF HIGHWAY WORK

Within the next few weeks there will be a speed-up of work on various provincial highway projects, according to information received by the A.M.A. Some lack of labor and road equipment has been reported, but bad weather had been a factor in the early spring. Now that the weather is good, crews in different districts are going into action on a general scale. It is hoped to have the road program well on the way to completion by early fall.

Improvements will be made to the Peace River highway, as crews now are working in that direction. East and west of Edmonton, road crews are working, mainly on reconstruction and grading.

Between Calgary and Crossfield the improving of the main highway is progressing, according to official reports. Motorists have been urged to give

careful heed to road construction signs and to note detours. With the volume of holiday traffic expected to be on the increase, it is necessary to keep a careful look out for road building crews to avoid accidents.

A WEEKLY EDITOR LOOKS AT Ottawa

Written specially
for the weekly newspaper of Canada
By JIM GREENBLAT

People often write to National Defence headquarters at Ottawa asking "the present location of Thomas Smith who is in the Canadian Army". Well, there are 124 Thomas Smiths in the Army, 14 of them from Toronto, for instance. Hence the necessity of supplying full Christian names, rank, number, and properly spelling the surname. Here's why: There are S.M.S. Smiths in the Canadian Army, 362 of them having the Christian name of William. There are Allan 398, Allen 759, Cook 746, Cooke 221, Johnston 1,907, Johnston 1,114, The McDonalds in various ways of spelling total 3,754. So just picture the task of the clerks at N.D.H.Q. when enquiries come in. They would appreciate your co-operation with adequate details.

Most employers in Ontario got a letter from Arthur MacNamara, Director of National Selective Service, asking for their co-operation in the saving of vital crops, by giving leave of absence to their able bodied employees—wherever possible—for harvesting. The letter also intimated that the Department of Labour, by arrangement with the railways, will run a harvest excursion to the Prairie Provinces late in August and early in September, and for this the granting of temporary leave to experienced farmers, or other able-bodied persons in industry is sought. The government will provide men going West for harvesting with return tickets at a cost of \$10 to the man. Mr. MacNamara says that employers in other provinces will also be invited to give

leave to men for harvesting in their localities.

The response of the farmers of Canada to the appeal of the government to raise more sugar beets to ease the sugar situation is indicated in cold figures. The Dominion-Provincial Agricultural conference in December last year set an objective for 1944 of 63,400 acres, but the latest report is that the actual acreage contracted for between the companies and the growers this year totalled 77,128 acres. At the middle of June Ontario reported plantings of 16,600 acres; Alberta, 30,000; Manitoba 14,000 and Quebec 9,500. Prospects at present are good for the crop with help supplied by Japanese and German prisoners of war.

Consumer Branch tip to women to make shoes last longer and wear better. Women buying shoes for children are urged to see that they are the right size and fit. When the children come in with wet shoes, do not place them over direct heat to dry—such procedure holes the soles, weakens the leather fibres and causes them to break down. Rather, wet shoes should be filled with newspapers and allowed to dry in normal temperatures. And polish them.

Everything humanely possible is done to save lives of our men overseas, as witness the shipment of 7,000 pounds of penicillin which reached Montreal recently, and was immediately loaded on R.A.F. transport command planes setting out for the Middle East, India and Britain.

Greater than any corresponding period in history of Canadian commerce was the value of our exports during the first six months of 1944, a total of \$1,746 million, an increase of \$408 millions over the same period last year. Canada's contribution to the fighting strength of the Allies is something we can point to with pride.

Just a few items for comparison with the last six-month period. We sent motor vehicles, such as tanks and trucks to the value of \$254,000,000, nearly \$60,000,000 more than a year ago. Wheat export at \$195 millions was a great advance over the \$80 millions in the period a year ago. Meats were almost doubled, as was flour, fish and eggs. It is notable that wool exports advanced from \$1,400,000 to \$10,700,000.

The situation in connection with larval surplus has been relieved in part by shipment of nearly two million pounds to Russia since April under Mutual Aid; also to the United Kingdom and elsewhere. There was a sixty per cent increase of hogs marketed in the first six months of 1944, a total of 6,550,000.

TO RENEW DEMANDS FOR LOWER LICENSES

Renewal of efforts of the Alberta Motor Association to secure lower car licenses in Alberta will be undertaken at once, states E.A. Godson, president of the organization.

Now that the provincial election campaign is over, the A.M.A., which is a non-partisan body, will step up its efforts to effect a cut in license fees.

The licenses in Alberta are higher than in any other part of the dominion. "Nothing will be left undone in the coming months to bring about general reduction if possible," said Mr. Godson.

In view of the probability of a special session of the new legislature in the fall, the demands that the levies on motorists be eased will be intensified.

The A.M.A. also is pressing for early consideration of a long range post-war highway program. It is felt that planning for this objective should be commenced now, and a comprehensive program outlined to meet the needs of the situation.

MOST OF US DON'T KNOW

Hardly anyone—not even the publisher—knows how important a newspaper is to a community.

The smaller the town or village, the more important the newspaper is in its economic life. Its news, editorials and feature stories focus the interest of surrounding territory on the place in which the paper is published.

This force and the force of advertisements by local merchants build an ever-widening trade area. This means more business, more money for schools, homes and churches—a bigger and better town.

A town with a newspaper is a town with a future. The better the paper, the brighter the future.

It deserves the support of every business man in that town.

We are trying to make this paper worthy of our town. Your help and suggestions are appreciated.

THE CARBON CHRONICLE

YOUR NEWSPAPER IS MORE THAN A BUSINESS—IT IS A COMMUNITY INSTITUTION

BUY MORE WAR SAVINGS STAMPS!

We did it at VIMY...and CAEN-



WE'LL DO IT AGAIN— but we need YOUR HELP!

Yes, we need your help...and need it badly.

This is the biggest job we have ever tackled! Everything depends upon Victory. Canada's Army needs volunteers NOW. And, that means you and you and you!

Wear Canada's Badge of Honour on your arm. You'll be proud of it, so will your friends.

Every man who is able has got to do his bit!

Maybe you don't think this means you... that it's a job for the other fellow.

If you do, you're wrong. It's your war, too... a war for every man who is a man... for everyone who has a stake in Canada.

Yes, this means you all right and we need you now for the months of intensive training to make you fighting-fit. We did it before and we can do it again... but we need your help.



WEAR IT ON YOUR ARM

VOLUNTEER TO-DAY

JOIN THE CANADIAN ARMY FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

Commercial Printing

Do not try to economize on necessary expenses. Neatly printed business stationery is just as important to your business as any other of your necessary expenses, and it is poor economy to do without it. Blank writing paper and forms on which your name is written in ink do not raise the prestige of your business. And if it's economy that you want, see us and find that our new prices are most reasonable.

The Carbon Chronicle



FROM

THE CARBON CHRONICLE

Great Britain And U.S. Sign Oil Agreement

WASHINGTON.—The United States and Great Britain signed an agreement on world oil policy today toward a settlement of competitive problems, as a contribution toward post-war international security.

The agreement was signed by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., acting secretary of state, for the United States and by Lord Beaverbrook for the United Kingdom.

It sets up an International Petroleum Commission charged with estimating world demand for petroleum and recommending how British and American companies can carry out their production with the view to orderly development of world resources.

Announcing conclusion of the pact, which presumably is not subject to Senate ratification, the state department said it is "of an interim character and is preliminary to the negotiation of a multi-lateral agreement with petroleum to which the governments of all producing and consuming countries interested in the international petroleum trade will, it is hoped, become signatories."

Main points in the agreement are: 1. Assurance of adequate petroleum supplies to "all probable countries" at fair prices and on a non-discriminatory basis subject to such collective security arrangements as may at any time be in force. 2. "Development of petroleum resources with a view to the sound economic advancement of producing countries."

3. "Recognition of the principle of equal opportunity in the acquisition of concessions."

4. "Respect for valid concession contracts."

5. "Fencing the production and distribution of petroleum from unnecessary restrictions."

The agreement, which is the first post-war pact on international trade, was viewed with satisfaction by both American and British officials. They considered it a long step toward eliminating possible conflicts between the two governments and toward establishment of a mechanism with which to enforce peace.

The provision that all "peaceable countries" should be able to obtain plenty of oil was the basis for a ready means of imposing sanctions on the most vital material for war against future aggressors.

WILL NEVER UNITE

But Co-operation Between Canada And United States Is Essential
WINNIPEG.—Ray Atherton, American ambassador to Canada, told a press conference here co-operation between the United States and Canada would never lead to union. Maintenance of separate sovereignty and independence by Canada and the United States will contribute to the North American way of life, he said. Mr. Atherton stressed the co-operation existing between the two countries and that it would be to their mutual benefit to maintain this close relationship during the post-war period.

NEEDS MORE TIME

Russia Wants Another Week To Prepare For Security Talks

WASHINGTON.—With the explanation that the Soviet government needs "a little more time" to prepare, the United States has delayed for a week the beginning of post-war security talks here with Britain and Russia.

This action moves the date from Aug. 24 to 31, and, possibly by coincidence, lengthens the pre-conference period in which present negotiations for a solution of Russo-Polish problems may be concluded.

ITALY HAS GOOD CROP

SAN FRANCISCO.—War has passed comparatively lightly over the farm lands of southern Italy, and crop prospects there are so good that exports of food from the United States to Italy for relief have been stopped, Henry F. Grady, who recently completed his assignment as special minister to Italy, said.

Wins D.S.O.



Lieut.-Col. William Smith Zeigler, D.S.O., (acting brigadier) commanding the artillery of a Canadian division, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order. A civil engineer in Edmonton, prior to outbreak of war, he is a graduate of the University of Alberta. His wife, Mrs. Mildred E. L. Zeigler, resides at Edmonton, Alta.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS

OTTAWA.—Savings on deposit in Canada's chartered banks at June 30 totalled \$2,194,544,000 against \$2,093,865,000 at May 31, and \$1,782,136,000 at June 30 last year the chartered bank statement for June showed.

PRETORIA.—The annual report of the commissioners of inland revenue states that the total taxable incomes of individuals and companies for the year ended last year to £192,000,000 (£866,500,000).

For An Empire Air Route Across Pacific

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—New Zealand's desire for a British Commonwealth air route across the Pacific, possibly owned and operated jointly by New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Britain was voiced in parliament by Prime Minister Peter Fraser.

"While we do not want to enter into antagonism with our friends," he said, "I have represented to the authorities in Washington that we want to establish a British air route to Canada with landing rights at Honolulu in return for the granting of facilities for an American service operating to New Zealand."

Mr. Fraser said he believed that reciprocal rights with the United States for establishment of an air line across the Pacific to Panama could be considered, but it was not of such immediate importance or urgency as the route to Britain via Canada.

OTTAWA.—The project of a British Commonwealth airline in the Pacific has received consideration by the Canadian government and the government is believed prepared to participate in it in connection with Australia and New Zealand as well as possibly the United Kingdom.

The matter is understood to have been discussed during Premier Peter Fraser's recent visit to Ottawa, but no detailed plans have been disclosed.

PREPARE FOR ATTACK

Turkey Gets Ready To Meet Frontier Invasion

ANKARA.—Every man between 16 and 40 and every woman from 20 to 45 was ordered to stand ready to bear arms in the event of a surprise German parachute attack, coastal landing or frontier invasion within 10 miles of their homes.

The order affecting 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 Turks, was approved by the grand national assembly in preparation for a German attack in retaliation for Turkey's severing of all relations with the Reich.

The law provided summary prison sentences for laggards, defeatists and obstructionists. Local authorities were ordered to furnish arms to the civilian army.

The assembly also approved a law providing for evacuation of the civilian population of large cities in the event of an emergency. Camps for destitute children were ordered established.

"As a precautionary measure against landing and looting, police in Istanbul must round up 4,000 undesirable who will be sent to the interior of the country."

MAY BE LIMIT

Spokesman For Finance Department Gives Opinion On Housing Plan

OTTAWA.—A spokesman for the finance department said that while there was no limit on the value of a house which can be built under the government's \$75,000,000 housing legislation, "it may be necessary to provide regulations in this respect." He said as matters stood now it would be impossible to get a permit to build a \$50,000 house anywhere and there were certain other controls that would curb the size of loans, at least until after the war. These had to do with priorities and the availability of building materials and manpower.

He also pointed to that part of the legislation which provided 50 per cent. loans for a \$2,000 investment, 85 per cent. for the next \$2,000 and only 70 per cent. for anything more than \$4,000.

Regulations might provide that this sliding scale be tapered off to nothing as the investment reached say \$20,000, the spokesman said. He added this was his own opinion and made without authority.

GIANT BOMBER

SAN DIEGO.—The United States office of censorship has authorized a disclosure that a giant stratosphere to the B-29 superfortress is in production at the Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corp. Details of production status, performance and size of the new bomber, named the B-32, were not disclosed.

THANKSGIVING DAY

OTTAWA.—Thanksgiving Day will be observed this year on Oct. 9, it was announced in a proclamation published in an extra edition of the Canada Gazette. Thanksgiving Day is one of the six statutory holidays which the government has recommended be generally observed.

Five Hundred Nazi U-Boats Sunk By Allies

LONDON.—More than 500 German submarines have been sunk by the Allies since the start of the war, it was reported in a joint Anglo-American statement issued under authority of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, the statement said Nazi U-boats were "ineffective during July, a month which has been so important for the success of continental operations."

The joint statement follows: "The number of German U-boats sunk during the war now exceeds 500. It is therefore understandable that the U-boats still operating are extremely few. Their efforts have been ineffective during July, a month which has been so important for the success of continental operations."

"The number of German U-boats destroyed has been substantially greater than the number of merchant ships sunk. Seventeen U-boats were sunk while attempting to interfere with our cross-channel traffic since the first landing of the army of liberation."

"The U-boat fleet is still of impressive size. Nevertheless the U-boats remain the hunters rather than the hunted. They have been attacked from the Arctic to the Indian ocean, aircraft flying a great part with the surface forces. The pressure will be maintained until all chances of revival of the U-boat campaign are killed, whatever means, devices and methods developed by the enemy."

"The Nazi claims of sinkings continue to be grossly exaggerated. For instance, their claim for June, the last month for which complete figures are available, was an exaggeration of 1,000 per cent."

Armor Plated Lorries Were Very Effective

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY.—The big bombers faded away in the dark and streams of colored tracer shells appeared across No-man's land. Then Canadians and United Kingdom troops rolled out their secret weapons—giant, armor-plated lorries jam-packed with assault infantry. The big break-through was on.

Down highways marked off on either side by strokes of brilliant tracers, the armored lorries smashed through the enemy lines, unloading their troops of tough soldiers to deep inside the German positions to strip and disorganize the foe.

Engineers had been busy for days preparing the lorries and their crews as a complete surprise to the Germans. A surprise also was the method of making the lorries as Pathfinders guide the big bombers in the air.

The lorries followed the first wave of tanks. They swept up to the battlefield directly from the machine shops where they had been fitted with special armor, poised to take on their loads of infantrymen and then rolled on across the bomb-pocked pathway carved by the bombers, which had just dropped 6,000 tons in the biggest tactical bombing of the war.

Traced back from the fighting said the armored lorries were a "miracle idea" permitting deep penetration by large bodies of infantry almost without casualties.

After the armor had broken through, wave on wave of infantry followed, afoot, clambering over bomb and shell-torn fields and bypassing ruined villages in which pockets of German resistance were being fought. The troops were enthusiastic about the engineers, who worked 14 hours a day for two days to complete the armor-plating of the lorries after the decision was made to use them. Four vehicles were converted as an experiment under supervision of specialists from 12 different British and Canadian electrical and mechanical engineers' shops to begin with. They proved so successful that a great fleet of the vehicles was ordered armored.

New engines arrived for some of the lorries just in time for installation before this battle.

Stoke-on-Trent is England's foggiest spot, having had 126 days of fog in one six-month period.

Canadian Flag On French Soil



With Canadian headquarters set up in France, the Canadian flag flew for the first time on French soil on Dominion Day. Here Lt.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of First Canadian Army, is shown taking the salute.

Attend Investiture



Banned outside Buckingham Palace after a recent investiture at which he received the D.P.C. from His Majesty, Flight Lieutenant N. Smith of Annapolis, Ont., is seen here (left) with Squadron Leader H. Y. Peterson, D.P.C. and Bar, of Calgary, Alta., also of the R.C.A.F., who accompanied him at the ceremony.

Canadian Greets Churchill



Group Captain W. R. MacBrien, Ottawa, commanding officer of the Canadian fighter sector in France, greets Prime Minister Churchill as he arrives on his recent visit to the Royal Canadian Air Force in Normandy. Mr. Churchill has just alighted from the Premier's Storch which carried him to and from France. The plane, a German machine, was captured in Italy and is normally used by Air Vice Marshal Harry Broadhurst, D.S.O., D.F.C., to visit the fields in France which are under his command. A.M.V. Broadhurst was Mr. Churchill's pilot for the special trip. The Prime Minister addressed aircrew and groundcrew at the fighter station and got first hand accounts of the fine job the R.C.A.F. fighters are doing in Normandy.

RIGHTEOUS CAUSE

Says This Stacks Up Well Against Nazi Fanaticism

LONDON.—The German soldier is much more of a fanatic in this war than he was in the first Great War. Brig. Sherwood left, of Vancouver, told a press conference here.

Brig. Left, commander of the Canadian infantry brigade, who won the M.C. at Amiens in the last war and the D.S.O. at Dieppe in 1942, said the long training the Canadians had given them saw full-scale action has not dimmed their offensive spirit and "the conviction in the hearts of our soldiers that they are fighting a righteous cause stacks up well against Nazi fanaticism."

The brigadier, wounded in the leg by shrapnel as the Canadians stormed Louvigny, southwest of Caen, July 18, asserted that Dieppe provided one of the keys that unlocked Fortress Europe.

He thought it was not without significance that after Dieppe the planners of the Normandy invasion decided to strike along unfortified beaches rather than at fortified places.

A GOOD WEAPON

Deadly Knives Of Indian Fighters Spread Havoc Among Germans

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY.—Indian fighters of the British Eighth Army, wielding their curved, razor-sharp kukris, put to flight a German counter-attack north-east of Arezzo with such effect that a senior officer at army headquarters said "these who escaped probably are still running around speechless."

The German attack against the Indians' position on Monte Castello was extremely heavy, so much so that the Indians decided to pull out. They fell back, executing a flanking movement as they did so, and then launching their own counter-attack.

Wielding their deadly knives, the Indians spread havoc among the Germans, killing 100 wounded 100, unknown number, probably in excess of 30, and taking 60 prisoners.

Bakers in Battle Dress Are Doing A Splendid Job in Providing Food For The Army

TO fill a man's stomach when he's a civilian is a comparatively simple matter. What he chooses to put into it, and the consequent effect upon his health, is his own business. But when that same stomach gets tumbled into a battlefield, a day of life becomes the full-time concern of an entire Army department. Hundreds of lectures, scores of educational movies and unending research by nutritional experts are directed towards its welfare.

To provide it with the kind of food values that beget vitality and fitness, thousands of trained men in camps all over Canada labor long and arduously to translate scientific feeding theory into three square meals a day. In getting these vital food values into the Canadian soldier's diet, no food vehicle is more important than the vitamin-rich bread of the Canadian Army, baked from "Canada Approved" flour by men who know the ancient art from A to Z.

Recruited from all walks of life, Canada's "Bakers in Battle Dress" are doing a swell job. Among them you'll find Master Bakers from some of the largest baking concerns in the Dominion. And working alongside Master Bakers men who joined up as green apprentices and won their laurels solely as a result of the Army's excellent training.

But whether Master Baker, First or Second Class Baker or humblest helper, all have at heart the same thing in common. Each man is jealously proud of his own baking section, and each man is, first of all, a soldier. All have had basic training and in the need arose could use it. Bren or Tommy gun and grab with it with professional skill.

Long hours and continuous labor make a baker's job one of the least enviable in the Army. He must be a A or B category to make the grade. Day in and day out, seven days a week, the Army baker must be on his toes. There is no vacation and no regular time off. Once the day's dough is set all hands must keep on the go continuously until the bread is baked and the loaves safely stored away. Only then can the baking staff relax—and it may well be the early hours of the morning.

Nothing in civilian life can compare with the rigid rules of hygiene enforced among bakers with modern equipment under the strict supervision of a responsible N.C.O. A thorough medical examination every week is an inflexible rule. In spite of these cleanlines, the big Army bakeries lose nothing in comparison with a modern hospital. What is more, the staffs take unusual pride in keeping them that way, and work beside the baker.

Located in various parts of Canada and Newfoundland, the Army's three or four major bakeries provide startling evidence of what science and mechanical engineering have done for modern bread baking. The shining automatic ovens of these great plants enough of vitamin-packed bread is baked daily to supply a small Canadian city.

Some idea of the volume of work may be gathered by the production figure of one of the Army's Field Bakery Sections. This bakery, which supplies a combined Army and Air Force Station, and in addition, the entire personnel of a United States Air and army station located "near door", bakes an average of 4,000 loaves a day. Added to this is a daily turn-out of 500 doughnuts, 300 hot dog and parker house rolls and 600 dinner rolls.

That's a big day's work in any baker's language, and only the speed and efficiency of a well-trained baking staff, aided and abetted by the most modern machinery makes it possible.

In making the Canadian soldier the best fed and most intelligently fed and the most intelligent in his eating habits, says Lt.-Col. Ralph Webb, Assistant Quartermaster General (Catering & Messing) "no group of men has contributed more, or had a tougher job, than the 'mum' Jews of the Army bakers."

MOVED AGAIN

Seven thousand evacuees from Gibraltar who have been living in London since 1940 have been evacuated again, this time to Northern Ireland. They remained here during the blitz but were removed from the flying bomb menace.

Charles Dickens was forced to go to work in a factory at an early age because his father was imprisoned for debt. The author was born in 1812 and died in 1870.

The Tain Indians of New Mexico wear white blankets in summer and red and blue in winter.

Receives Promotion

Albert A. Gardiner Now General Passenger Traffic Manager Of Canadian National Railways



A. A. GARDINER

Albert A. Gardiner has been appointed to the position of general passenger traffic manager of the Canadian National Railways. It is announced by Alastair Fraser, vice-president in charge of traffic. He began his railway career 37 years ago and has been assistant general passenger traffic manager since 1930. Mr. Gardiner succeeds C. W. Johnston who has retired on pension after more than 50 years railroad service.

Born in Somerset, England, Mr. Gardiner was educated for the Indian Civil Service but came to Canada instead of going to India, at the age of 20, and immediately entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway. For five years he worked in Bonaventure station as clerk, stenographer and chief clerk in the district passenger agent's office. He later worked in the vice-president's office, as general passenger agent, overseas traffic, he exchanged information and ideas with transportation men from all over the world and accompanied many European dignitaries on tours of Canada.

Mr. Gardiner was secretary of the English speaking sections of the Montreal civic committees for the Royal Jubilee, the Coronation and the Royal Visit. He met Prime Minister Churchill and his party at sea and, having accompanied them to Quebec, stayed there to superintend the involved rail transport arrangements of the Quebec Conference.

Three of Mr. Gardiner's sons have risen from the ranks to commissions in the Canadian Armed Forces overseas in the present war.

A muskrat provides about one and a half pounds of edible meat.

Plan For Re-Adjustment

Guidance And Tolerance Will Be Needed On Men Returning From Overseas

"Rehabilitation of the ex-serviceman goes far beyond provision of federal aid and will involve careful planning and great tolerance on the part of man," Stanley E. Caldwell, director of the industrial division, Health League of Canada, states in the League's August bulletin to industry.

In an article entitled, "When Johnny Comes Back to Work," Mr. Caldwell states that rehabilitation of the ex-serviceman is a problem of personal readjustment which calls for sympathetic guidance, and, in many cases, vast tolerance on the part of relatives, friends, employers and co-workers.

Employers and co-workers especially will have an important responsibility, according to the author. "The school boys of 1940, if they do not resume their duties, will go job-seeking with characters forged in the heat of battle."

Mr. Caldwell quotes a personnel manager who states, "Many of these men are different from those who mature under the influence of civilian life. Some of them are torn between a desire for discipline, and a resentment of it. Others have enthusiasm and bold courage—a fair for taking a chance which is diluted by an intense yearning for security."

The Johnny who left his job for the controls of a plane or the sights of a gun is apt to be a quite different person after two, three or four years in the services," Mr. Caldwell continues. "Some of these veterans will be physically or mentally."

The medical director of a group of Ontario plants is quoted as saying: "It is not a matter of whether they will be able to do something different. I think that we should plan very carefully in connection with the rehabilitation of workers who come back from the service."

A lot of guidance and co-operation effort between management and supervisor and medical department will be required.

MADE INTO COATS

Government plans are being made for selling surplus stocks as soon as the war ends and already parables, no longer usable, have been converted into attractive-looking coats for barbers.

The mechanism of the heart is so remarkable that scientists have been unable to solve the mystery of what regulates its beats.

Australian Troops Construct A Great Allied Air Base In Desolate Dutch New Guinea

ONE of the many tough jobs of the war in the South Pacific was the construction of a great Allied air base in the swamps of Dutch New Guinea. Early in the New Guinea campaign, small garrisons of Netherlands East Indies troops manned isolated outposts in this area, with the support of small detachments of American troops.

How It Is Done

Method Followed In Supplying News From Allied Supreme Headquarters

The abbreviation ASHII crops into the news as a convenient way of referring to Allied Supreme Headquarters, and it may be interesting to readers to learn how the news is distributed to all parts of the world from there.

It is no secret that General Eisenhower's headquarters are "somewhere in London," and he occasionally runs over to France to confer with the Monty generals and others. Not only is all the general staff work done there, but the news is given out.

Three times a day nearly 200 correspondents from every country in the world except enemy nations meet morning, noon and night. A staff officer reads and supplies copies of the official communiqué which has been approved by General Eisenhower.

Each of the three services—the army, navy and air force—gets up and elaborates on the communiqué as affecting their branches, pointing out on large-scale maps exactly what is being done. Some of the explanations are so detailed that the reporters intended to enable the correspondents to be able to write up the story fast. "Allied Supreme Headquarters" is to understand the background. As each officer concludes, he submits to questions which he may not be able to answer.

But that is not all. The chief censor attends all sessions taking notes and he has the final say. He may tell the correspondents not to publish certain things they have been told, or to lay stress on certain facts, or to give reasons for doing so, that saves a lot of misunderstanding. When he has finished the job the reporters write their stories.

They have a great number of telephones, telegraph and cable facilities for sending their news to the world. He has the final say. He may tell the correspondents not to publish certain things they have been told, or to lay stress on certain facts, or to give reasons for doing so, that saves a lot of misunderstanding. When he has finished the job the reporters write their stories.

Strategic consideration demanded that these posts, which virtually guarded the approaches to Torres Straits, should be consolidated. In this operation, Australian troops were employed and today, seven out of every 10 soldiers comprising the force are from the country "down under."

In the early months of 1943, it was decided to establish even stronger bases along this inhospitable and uninhabitable region of the south coast of New Guinea. At the mouth of a large river in this area, Australian troops were landed from shallow draught barges. All stores and equipment had to be heaved ashore by hand from the barges, and raising tides which swept the barges down the river added to the difficulties.

Construction work was begun at high pressure as an air strip was ripped through the swamp. Using pick and shovel and with limited mechanical equipment, the troops completed their air strip in eight days by working in shifts for 24 hours.

Today, this phantom force lives in one of the world's largest swamps, covering tens of thousands of square miles. The highest point in the whole area is only 52 feet above the sea level, and one of their major problems has been drainage. By marishes, however, an area of 36 square miles has been drained.

Construction work was begun at high pressure as an air strip was ripped through the swamp. Using pick and shovel and with limited mechanical equipment, the troops completed their air strip in eight days by working in shifts for 24 hours.

It Tasted Sweet

The Man Who Had A Drink At A Famous Fountain

A friend of ours who visited Greece told us that he made a pilgrimage to the mountain range of Helicon, and there drank from the fountain called Hippocrene; that fountain is said to have sprung up in the hooves of the winged horse, Pegasus, and whoever drinks from it becomes a poet, in feeling if not in expression.

In the early days of the war, Pegasus, and whoever drinks from it becomes a poet, in feeling if not in expression. In the early days of the war, Pegasus, and whoever drinks from it becomes a poet, in feeling if not in expression. In the early days of the war, Pegasus, and whoever drinks from it becomes a poet, in feeling if not in expression.

This Week's Needlework

Rugs make the room! You make the rug! Even youngsters can work the rug! Woven, knotted, crocheted and braided—all included. Hand-made rugs are fun to do. Start on now! Instructions 7133 has directions for 9 rugs; list of materials and pattern of rug. To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in cash (stamp cannot be accepted) to: Housewife, E. Whittington, Mill, Winnipeg, Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Avenue S., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your name and address. "Because of the slowness of the mail," says the author, "it takes a few days longer than usual."

7133

Rebuilding Kiev

Thousands Of People Have Helped Clean Debris From Streets

The Soviet Information Bureau says seven thousands boys and girls and some 3,000 adults are spending their spare time assisting in the restoration of the Kreshchatik, Kiev's famous main street. Andrei Sakharov, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine and member of the Supreme Court of the Republic, has already put in 15 Sundays at this work, exceeding his quota by 150 per cent. The wide pavements are now clean and free of debris, and on the ruined walls appear such notices as "Singers Wanted for the Domestic Choir" and "Dancers Required for the Ballet."

Alexander the Great was born in Europe, died in Asia, and was buried in Africa.

Last Frontier

Speaker Looks For Settlement Of Alaska In The North

Robert English, second secretary in the United States embassy, told the Ottawa Rotary Club that the area opened up by the Alaska highway is the "last frontier" in America, and that after the war he believes that "aside from the findings of the technicians, there is a psychological factor involved pointing strongly to settlement in that area."

As American counselor, Mr. English was posted in Edmonton during the last time when the Alaska highway was being built. Mr. English said "millions of men from North America have become accustomed, during the war years, to life in the open, to a life of danger. Some of these men, after the war, will be seeking a handkerchief for adventure. This last frontier offers adventure."

As to the actual building of the famous highway, Mr. English said it was built by Americans and Canadians "cheerfully, willingly co-operating. Red tape was cast aside, rigorous rules were forgotten in one endeavor to get the work done. Americans and Canadians liked and respected each other, they enjoyed collaborating on this great enterprise."

Mr. English traced the growth of the highway, and named four parts of this defensive work which went together to make the whole as being first, the Alaska Highway, second the Canal project, third, the communications network, and fourth, the air bases. The most important part of all, he said, are the air fields and flight strips across northern British Columbia, the Yukon and Alaska, paralleling, for the most the Alaska highway. "There has been developed an airway which meets military needs and will remain after the war for the peacetime development of the area," Ottawa Citizen.

Will Be Hard Job

German Troops Must Learn How To Acquire Sense Of Humour

German soldiers are now to learn all about how to acquire a sense of humor. Textbooks on the subject have recently been issued to German troops in Norway in Mittellungen Per Die Truppen No. 323, according to the Swedish paper Stockholm Tidningen. They are to be used for material at company "pep" talks to raise morale. The last chapter, "The only thing necessary to learn humor is a cheerful resolve to forget personal dignity and self-education. Humor follows the philosophy: 'It might have been worse.' It is the German soldier's greatest gift to other people,"—Brandson Sun.



MARLBOROUGH GOES TO WAR

Army Bakers in Action Under Contrasting Conditions



Here are two Canadian Army bakers plying their trade under contrasting conditions. Pte. P. J. Oliver of Montreal (left), is taking a course in field cookery and is shown constructing an oven out of bricks, mud and oil drums. At right another Army cook in one of Canada's most modern kitchens, that at Webb Hall, District No. 2, Toronto. Army cooks and bakers must be able to turn out their products under any conditions they meet, in permanent establishments or in the field.



YOUR BREAD IS AMAZING

MY YEAST IS AMAZING!

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MADE IN CANADA

PURE, DEFENDABLE ROYAL ENSURES RICH-TASTING, EVEN-TEXTURED, SWEET, DELICIOUS BREAD

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

The Hands Of Women

By MARCIA DAUGHTREY
McClure Newspaper Syndicate

While Andrew studied formations under his magnifying glass, Myrtle gazed at the brilliant sunlight flooding The Garden Of The Gods. Seated in the shadow of one of the towering sandstone pinnacles was another woman, as Myrtle picked her way through the wild flowers and talus slopes to her side.

"Isn't this a heavenly day?" she said by way of approach. The other woman, Myrtle calculated, was approximately her own age; her hair, naturally curly, was combed in soft grey waves away from her forehead. She wore sensible shoes, and her wedding ring was an old-fashioned yellow gold band. Married about thirty years, Myrtle thought.

The woman glanced up and smiled. "Colorado days are usually glorious," she agreed. "My husband and I—he's over there taking some colored pictures—are from Seattle. We have so much fun at home that this abundant sunlight is like our dreams of the Sahara."

"Do you happen to know the Smiths, the Roger K. Smiths, of Seattle?" Myrtle asked eagerly. The woman considered. "No... I'm afraid I don't. Do you know any other Seattle people?"

Myrtle didn't. "My husband and I are from Pulaski, Tennessee," she said.

"Pulaski? You must know the Abbott Elderberys, my brother," the other suggested. "My brother married Abbott's sister."

Myrtle settled herself beside the woman. "Now if that isn't a coincidence!"

My husband mentioned Abbott Elderberry quite often. She didn't add that Andrew had tried for

"Gentle way to stop constipation"

"Believe me, you should try ALL-BRAN for constipation—it is the same gentle nine food. For nothing I tried keeps me so regular."

No doing—no nasty harsh purgatives. Here all you do—if your constipation is due to lack of bulk in the diet.

Simply eat ALL-BRAN regularly, and drink plenty

of water. This nutritious cereal helps to produce smooth—waste—"bulk," and

experts advise for easy elimination. You'll find the happy relief so much

that you'll want to stay regular. Eat tasty, tasty ALL-BRAN daily. Grocers have

ALL-BRAN in handy 4-oz. boxes with Kellogg's in London, Canada.

years to get the Elderberry account. Elderberry was one of the most successful general contractors in the south, and as a permanent customer he would have brought steady work to Andrew's cabinet manufacturing shop.

The women fell into easy, deeply feminine chatter after the opening skirmish to establish specific backgrounds. They talked about their children, and discovered that each was expecting a grandchild. Myrtle supplied a recipe for hollandaise with horseradish, and received in exchange a sure-sauce formula for chocolate-mocha cake.

It was a fascinating conversation, and Myrtle—in obedience to Andrew's call and gesture—arose reluctantly. "Meeting you has been a pleasant experience. Andrew and I are going on to Yellowstone, so our paths may cross again."

The woman said she and her husband had just come from Yellowstone and were on their way to the Carlsbad Caverns. "But the world is a narrow place—we'll see each other again," she said, waving good-bye.

"To the name of goodness, what were you talking about with that strange woman?" Andrew wanted to know.

Myrtle told him brightly, undaunted by his shaking head. "You certainly do defeat me," he grumbled. "You pick up someone wherever you go. Asking if they know this family or that. Asking if they've been to such and such a National Park. If you aren't a busybody, I never saw one."

This displeasure of Andrew's, this aloofness, never failed to give Myrtle a few unhappy moments, but it never deterred her from that instinctive offering of friendship to a strange woman. Despite their years of contented marriage, there were many of her personality traits of which Andrew was justifiably displeased. Speaking to strangers was only one. Reading the personal column in a newspaper was another. Exchanging recipes and boasting about the children were others. "I suppose I'm an awful doer," she said, borrowing from her own vocabulary.

Not until they reached the hotel that night did Andrew discover that one of the wallets was gone. It had contained quite a sum of money, but some valued keepsakes. Family pictures—two of his time-rubbed first place college ribbons—and absolutely no identification.

"Are you sure you didn't have a business card or something?" Myrtle breathed.

"Not a blasted thing. I have thought that I should ink in my name and address, but I've never got around to it..." A frown creased his forehead. "By the way, the wallet was in my coat pocket, and we were taking care of my coat."

"But I was so careful. The only time I put it in my coat pocket was when I was talking to that lovely woman," he said. "I don't think..."

Oh, Andrew, you don't think... I but she couldn't have. I never looked away for a moment. I added, in all fairness, "Except when she pointed out her husband taking pictures down in that meadow."

"Let's not discuss it," said Andrew. "I've warned you often enough."

They had been home a week when, at dinner, Myrtle served Andrew a plate on which rested the missing wallet. "If this is a joke, I don't think much of it," he said, but he was laughing. "How come?"

Myrtle wanted to come over for dinner Saturday night.

She added, "I'd hope you like Mr. Elderberry, because Mrs. Elderberry and I are good friends already. But then, it's so much easier for women to be friendly than for men."

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Sixth Winner V.C.

By T. J. HARRISON

(Note—This is the third of a series of comments by well-known prize authors, writing expressly for a new Weekly Review of Western Canada.)

"Tom, I'm sold on soil conservation."

This curt all-morning statement was flung at me by a farmer in Western Manitoba during a recent visit to his farm. And without waiting for a reply he pointed to a new field, adding, "See those long narrow trenches, sheeting gulleying their call it. That's all come in my lifetime. Over on the far side of the section where that large field is built, the top of the hills are now white and all the soil has been washed down into the hollows. I get good yields from the lowlands but hardly anything grows on the higher grounds that show this deterioration."

That not a technical man but I'm practical enough to know that my land is taking a licking and unless something is done to remedy it, it's not going to be able to support me and my family. My father always got good crops from almost every section of the farm. We don't know what erosion was in those days but I guess it was going on unnoticed by most of us farmers until the experts put us wise."

In the next breath he put me on the spot by asking how many farmers in Western Canada practice soil conservation. I told him I could not answer his question but agreed with him that they were far too few in number. I did indicate, however, that more and more farmers are taking a keener interest in soil and water conservation practices and that some still appear reluctant to take the matter seriously. I was going to cite numerous instances of this kind of work as an immediate need but this was not necessary. He had plenty of visible evidence and really recognized it.

He went on to say how he was going to seek expert advice and mentioned the P.E.A. at the University of Manitoba, and the men who do similar work in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

If I don't know what they'll tell me to do, but if it's at the expense of not too costly over a period of years, I'm going to see that I save my soil."

"That's what a large percentage of my wartime savings are going to be used for as soon as I can get the help, labour and advice to carry out the project. It's going to be a mighty tough job to try and restore the soil to the condition in which I first remember it," he asserted. "But I'm certainly going to try."

This farmer pointed out to me that he was in a little better position with respect to equipment and buildings than some of his neighbors. He didn't heat, but describing it as a piece of luck. He had bought a new tractor and combine along with the soil or two other pieces of farm machinery prior to the outbreak of war. His buildings were a little newer than most of those in the community.

He didn't suggest that he wouldn't have to make repairs to his buildings and use new machinery, but he pointed out that his own expenditure for these requirements would probably be relatively small.

"That's why," he continued, "I'll have most of my wartime savings available for soil conservation work and it's not all going to be spent at once because I understand this has to be planned now after a period of years to be wholly successful in the future."

I left the farm shortly after, doing more thinking on this particular subject than I had done for a long time. Here in my opinion was one of those many farmers to be admired who are sane and systematically planned out their varied projects today so that they can start this work as soon as post-war conditions permit.

I tried to visualize how many things could be done with wartime savings to improve living conditions and other factors affecting farm life. I realized they were numerous and tried to decide which would bring the greatest benefit, but I recognized that some farmers have more than one problem to cope with in post-war planning and spending and the most urgent requirement would have to come first.

As I continued my journey I couldn't ignore the sane reasoning of my farmer friend. The heavy June rains in that part of the province this year had left their mark. Further emphasizing the need of soil conservation. I asked myself how

many farmers are planning to use their savings as advantageously as this one has so far voluntarily outlined.

Canada has an estimated 3,500,000 industrial workers, according to a 1944 survey.

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THE CARBON CHRONICLE

Issued every Thursday at
CARBON, ALBERTA
Member of The
Canadian Weekly Newspapers Ass'n
Alberta Division of the C.W.N.A.
E. J. ROULEAU,
Editor and Publisher

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COAL HAULING

CHAS. PATTISON

S. F. TORRANCE

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SwaileFREEDENTIAL BAPTIST CHURCH
E. S. Fenske, Minister

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

Frederical Church:
10:00-11:00 a.m. Sunday School
11:00-12:00 p.m. Worship Service
Zion Church:
10:00-11:00 a.m. Sunday School
11:00-12:00 p.m. Worship Service

OUR INVITATION:

To all who mourn and need comfort—
to all who are weary and need rest—
to all who are friendless and wish
friendship—to all who pray and to all
who do not, but ought—to all who sin
and need a Saviour, and to whoever
will—these churches open wide their
doors and in the name of Jesus, the
Lord say: WELCOME!

THE BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH
IN CARBON

Sunday School 10:00 a.m.
Morning Service 11:00 a.m.
Evening Service 7:30 p.m.

OUR INVITATION: Psalm 95:6
O come, let us worship and bow down:
let us kneel before the Lord our Maker
REV. E. RIEMER, pastor

WHEAT POLICY FOR 1944-45

There is not a great deal of change in the Canadian wheat policy for the 1944-45 crop year. The price of wheat will be maintained at \$1.25 a bushel, basis 1 Northern at the terminal. The price of oats is still held under a ceiling of 51½ cents and barley at 61 3/4 cents. In addition, equalization payments will be made at the rate of 10 cents a bushel on oats and 15 cents a bushel on barley. These payments will be obtained from premiums realized through the sale of coarse grains to the United States. The price of flax is \$2.75 a bushel for No. 1 Canadian Western (the highest grade). This is an increase of 25 cents over the price prevailing last crop year.

To arrive at the net price received by a farmer for his wheat at country points, freight and handling charges should be deducted from the \$1.25 a bushel for 1 Northern. The freight rate from Calgary to Vancouver is 12 cents a bushel for wheat and handling charges are 7 3/4 cents. Thus a farmer would receive \$1.09 3/4 for 1 Northern wheat delivered at Calgary. Grades lower than 1 Northern, of course, bring lesser prices.

This year no bonuses are being paid for wheat acreage reduction as was done in 1941, 1942 and 1943.

The wheat carry-over is tentatively estimated at 540 million bushels as at August 1st, 1944. Estimates on the new prairie crop have ranged from 500 million to 550 million. It will probably be closer to the former figure than the latter—Alta. Wheat Pool.

CEILING PRICE ON HONEY

All extracted honey, regardless of size or style of container, is governed by a price ceiling. Reminding consumers that a ceiling price of 15 cents per pound and a ration value of one coupon per two pounds has been set on bulk honey, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board seeks to clarify any misunderstanding which

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our many friends for their kind sympathy shown at the time of our recent bereavement.

MR. and MRS. JAS. BACON
AND FAMILY

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

REV. R.R. HINCHY, minister

CARBON:

Preaching School 11:00 a.m.
Sunday School 12:10 p.m.

GARRETT SCHOOL:

Preaching School 3:00 p.m.

IRRICANA:

Preaching School 7:30 p.m.

ALL ARE WELCOME

Men, Women Over 40

Feel Wear, Worn, Old?

Want Normal Pep, Vim, Vitality?

These men, women, children, students make
this statement: "I feel better, more energetic,
more alert, more confident, more successful after
the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale
People. I feel like a new man, a new woman,
a new child. I feel like a new student. I feel
like a new citizen. I feel like a new man."
See all our literature in the World's Largest Book Store,
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J. GABLEHOUSE
AUCTIONEERAm now booking fall
and Winter SalesWOULD BE GLAD TO ADD
YOUR NAME TO MY LIST

THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

TOWN AND COUNTRY
PERSONALOGRAPHS

Mona McKibbin is visiting at Edmonton with Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ramsay and family.

Don Cressman of the RCAF, stationed at Clarendon, visited in town for a few days last week with his brother Claude, and Mrs. Cressman.

Donna Davidson of Drumheller is visiting relatives in town this week.

Wm. Oliphant, RCNVR, Vancouver, arrived in Carbon last week to spend a fortnight here with his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. S.F. Torrance were in Edmonton last week visiting with their daughter, Marion.

Cliff Cline of the RCAF, who has been in eastern Canada, has been transferred to Calgary and came out Saturday to spend a two weeks' furlough with his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Cline left Tuesday for a motor trip to Lacomb and on to Banff.

Mr. C.H. Nash and Meridel Friesen left Sunday for Stettler, Meridel having spent the past couple of weeks in town with her grandparents.

The painters were out recently from Calgary and painted the woodwork at the Carbon school.

Mrs. Martin Laing has had her house moved on to the new foundation south of the RCMP barracks.

Miss Annabelle Ramsay R.N., matron of the Con hospital at Yellowknife N.W.T. visited at the Boleau house Sunday and Monday.

Miss Cecilia Jurkiewicz spent Sunday in Calgary.

Miss Kathleen Reid returned Sunday to her home in Calgary after visiting with Mr. and Mrs. F. Enery.

Isador Guttman was a Calgary visitor Sunday.

John Atkinson Sr. has purchased the residence of Mrs. M.J. Elliott in town. Mrs. Elliott expects to leave for the coast to reside.

Mrs. Greenan accompanied Mr. Greenan and Norton to Carbon last week end and renewed old acquaintances in town.

Wm. Ross was a Calgary visitor on Sunday.

There will be a special flower service at Garrett next Sunday at 3 p.m. You are invited to come and bring your flowers.

Miss Dorothy Mortimer returned to Calgary Sunday after visiting with Dr. and Mrs. McFarlane.

Miss Mary Currie who has spent the past two years at the Pacific Coast, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J.B. Currie.

Rev. E. Riemer of Bethel Baptist Church will be guest preacher at the Carbon United Church at 7:30 p.m. on Sunday, September 3rd. The Bethel choir will provide special music. A good attendance is requested.

Mrs. A.F. McKibbin spent a few days in Calgary, going in Saturday.

Henry Stockl spent Monday and Tuesday in Edmonton.

A Baptismal service was held by the Frederical Baptist Church at the creek on Sunday afternoon, August 27, when six members were baptized. After baptism they were received into fellowship of the Church.

Rev. E.S. Fenske will conduct services at Crumville on Sunday, September 3rd.

Monday, September 4th is Labor Day and a public holiday. All places of business in town will be closed.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bacon of Heathcote received the sad news recently that their son, James, of the Canadian Army, had been killed in action overseas.

A memorial service was held Sunday morning, Aug. 27th at the Anglican church, Carbon, for the late Jas. Bacon, and a large crowd attended. Mr. Hugh Isaac conducted the service.

Harvest Clothes

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

JACKETS, WINDBREAKERS, OVERALLS,
WORK PANTS, UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS,
SOCKS, WORK SHOES, GLOVES, ETC.

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We can't all be in the front line,
but we can
Serve By Saving and Buying
War Savings Certificates

HOW A HUNTER FEELS
ABOUT SHELL RATIONING

Oh Ration Board, oh Ration Board,
Oh damn and blast it all,
Why do you cut my ammo hoard
So pitifully small.
The bobcats yell, the coyotes squall.

No more the noble stag dies,
The farmers use up all their shells
To shoot the bloody magpies.
I might outdo the coyotes yell
Perhaps if I were drunk.
I might do that, but how the hell
Can I outstink a skunk.

—Exchange



?
PRICES,
WAGES,
COSTS.

1944
PRICES,
WAGES,
COSTS.

1939
PRICES,
WAGES,
COSTS.

Which Is Right?

The man who spends or plans to spend his wages to meet his needs—then invests the surplus in War Savings Certificates—

Or the man who decides what he must invest in Canada's war first, then gets along on the rest?

There is a right decision here for every Canadian. If Hitler could see the light in the eyes of those who have decided the right way... he'd know where his defeat began.

WHAT'S YOUR DECISION?

Buy...

War Savings Stamps

Every Week!

Space Donated by the
BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

EVER walk into an auction and find yourself getting excited and wanting to bid... a victim of "auction fever"? Wartime conditions can breed "auction fever" if we let them. Everything is in short supply. Many more people are able to bid.

But... if prices are bid up... all our dollars will lose some of their value. Even necessities could get out of reach.

- ▶ What use is more money, if living costs go up still higher.
- ▶ What good are higher returns to business, if they are offset by higher costs.
- ▶ What does the farmer gain if higher farm prices lead to depression and low prices later.

We cannot continue a full war effort and prepare to meet the problems of the post-war period unless we maintain a stable and reasonable price level now.

DON'T BID AGAINST YOURSELF—BID IN AND HOLD!

LISTEN TO "IN THE SPOTLIGHT"
AUDIO PROGRAMME EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT
7:30 p.m., B.C.B.

This is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.